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# NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BERGETS.

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THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, of six cents per

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NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not petern vierted communications.

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ADVERTISEMENTS rememed energy day; advertisements in
street in the Westly Henald, Family Henald, and in the
laightenia and European Editions.

JOB PRINTING accounted with meatness, cheapness and de

AMUSEMENTS TO WORROW EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Credos Performances

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- MILLER OF NEW JEESEY

MET BOPOLIT AN THEATRE (Late Burton's.) - THE CHARL WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway .- As You Like IT-

LAURA KERNE'S THEATRE, No. 524 Broadway.—THE

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 Broadway—John et Namette —La Libette de Buranger—Le Plano de Bertae—Us Scandale a New York. STADT THEATRE, 37 and 39 Bowery.—GERMAN OPERA-

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.-After WOOD'S MINETREL BUILDING, 561 and 563 Broadway-Britishian Songs, Dances, &c.—Statue Loves.

BRY ANTS' MINSTRELS, MECHANICS' HALL, 427 Broad way.—Negro Songs, &c.—Builbsque Italian Ofera.

New York, Sunday, April 3, 1859.

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Advertisers are requested to band in their busines notices as much before nine o'clock in the evening as possible. It is our desire to accommodate them so far as we can, but time, in the present pressure upon ou columns, is of as much importance to advertisers as to our

In the State Senate yesterday the bill relative to the damages by the destruction of the Quarantine buildings, and the bill providing for the removal of Quarantine, were reported favorably, but the latter was recommitted. The bill regulating wharfage in New York and Brooklyn was laid or the table. After considerable debate it was agreed to print the report of the special Metropolitan Police Investigating Committee, and also the memorial of the Police Commissioners. The Assembly was occupied with the third reading of

The trial of Mr. Sickles commences at Washing ton to-morrow. Our correspondent states that great difficulty is apprehended in procuring a jury, and that in all probability Monday and Tuesday will be consumed before one is obtained. Quite a number of New Yorkers have already proceeded to Washington to witness the trial.

The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court of Wash ington have made presentments in the cases of Ge neral Cullom, late Clerk of the House of Represen tatives; Mr. Seaman, late Superintendent of Printing, and Mr. Duvall, of Philadelphia, a contractor

Part of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen-namely, Aldermen Boole, Smith, Stevens Brady and Bradley-left New York on Saturday morning, by the eight o'clock train, for Albany, fo the purpose of remonstrating against the adoption of the charter now before the Legislature. By the arrival of the ship George F. Patten w

have Bermuda papers to March 16. They contain very little news of interest. The telegraph is to be introduced in the island, to connect St. George's and Hamilton with the dock yards and naval and military establishments at the eastern and western

Oscar W. Sturtevant died at the Astor House, at eleven o'clock Friday night, after an illness of three days. He was elected Alderman of the Third ward three times successively, was a lawyer by profession, and was well known throughout the city. His age was 49 years.

According to the report of the City Inspector there were 426 deaths in the city during the past week, an increase of 7 as compared with the mor tality of the week previous, and 20 less than oc curred during the corresponding week of last year. Of the whole number 242 were of 10 years of age and under, and 50 were inmates of the various pub lic institutions. The following table shows the numher of deaths for the past two weeks among adults and children, distinguishing the sexes:-

Men. Women. Boys. Girls. 20tal. Week ending March 26. 81 72 150 116 419 Week ending April 2. 94 76 140 116 426 Among the principal causes of death were the

following :--

brain. 7 of congestion of the lungs, 8 of croup, 11 of debility (infantile), 8 of puerperal fever, 7 o typhoid fever, 5 of typhus fever, 6 of disease of the heart. 3 of whooping cough, 6 of scrofula, 6 of teeth ing, 9 premature births, 30 stillborn, and 9 from vio. lent causes, including I suicide and 3 murders. The annexed table shows what portions of the human

Oid age.

Skin, &c. and ereptive fevers.

Slibborn and premature births.

Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs.

Uncertain seat and general fevers.

27

Unknown. Total......419

ponding weeks in 1857 and 1858, was as follows:-
 Week ending April
 4, 1857
 411

 Week ending April
 3, 1868
 446

 Week ending March 2c, 1859
 419

 Week ending March 2c, 1859
 425

The nativity table gives 294 natives of the United States, 90 of Ireland, 21 of Germany, 14 of England, of Scotland, 1 of Poland, 2 of British America,

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 8,000 bales, only about 600 or 700 of which were sold in store. The market closed heavy and easier for lots in transitu, while parcels from store were without quotable change, though less buoyant. Flour was in better re-quest, especially State and Western common brands, while the higher and extra grades continued firm. Southern brands were in fair demand, while prices were unchanged. Wheat was in botter request, with more firmness on the part of holders, though sales were moderate. Corn con-tinued beavy, with sales of round Northern at 87 Me. a 88c., and yellow Jersey and Southern at 87c. a 89c., and ice white Southern at 93c. Pork was more buoyant, with fair sales at \$17 75 for new mess, and \$17 39 for old do., and \$12 00 a \$12 75 for prime, with sales of mess. seller's option, deliverable from April 20 to June 1, at \$17.75. Sugars were steady, with sales of about 1,200 hhds. Cobs and New Orleans. Coffee was steady, with moderate sales of Rio, Maracaibo and Java. Freight engagements were moderate, and rates unchanged.

The Central American Imbroglio—The Administration and the Faithten Leaders and Organs of the Democratic Party.

We pub sh to-day, rom th Washington Union an oteres og article, explaining and vindicatio th posit n of the administration in reference to the present complications of the international affairs . icaragua. We a so present the other side of to icture, from another Washington organ of the emocratic fire-eat ng and filibustering school, fr which it appears that in this Central Amen business "Mr. Buchanan is the victim of splaced confidence," and the "dupe of Ouse-

ev's artful diplomacy." The first of these articles, so far as it relates to he vindication of Mr. Buchanan, is a clear and satisfactory statement; but in reference to the democratic leaders, cliques and intrigues that have in this, as in other matters, operated to embar-rass and break down the administration, the Union, in its culpable silence, deserves itself to be classed among these faithless conspirators. The accusations and insinuations of the organ of the fire-caters and filibusters were pointed and offensive against the administration, and the Union, in its defence of Mr. Buchanan, should have thrown the responsibility in the premise where it belongs. But in doing this, some promipent democratic Senators and members of the House would have suffered, and the consequence would, probably, be very serious to the Union lobby jobbers as candidates for the Congressional printing spoils and plunder.

This Congress printing will explain, at once he whining, imbecile and double-dealing policy of the Union, as a democratic organ under the patronage of the administration. It is an organ which fights the black republicans and all the other opposition factions with remarkable alacrity: it has signalized itself with a very savage warfare upon Senator Douglas and his partisans in Ill nois, and upon Forney and his onfederates in Pennsylvania; but in regard to such disorganizing democratic leaders in Congress as Mason, Toombs. Brown, and others of the Senate, and their partisans in the House, this Washington democratic organ has simply played the sneak and the flunkey. We have every reason to believe that the failure of Mr. Douglas to support the claims of Cornelius Wendell as a candida e for the printing of Congress had much more to do with the course of the Union against Mr. Douglas in the late Illinois campaign than either the wishes of the administraion or any considerations of party policy.

A newspaper thus controlled by the petty per onal spites and schemes for the spoils of it proprietor, instead of being of any value as an organ of the administration, is a dead weight which no administration can very long afford to carry. The democratic organ at Washington of the fire eaters and filibusters does not mince matters, nor attempt to blow hot and cold with the same breath. It frankly confesses its lack of faith in the administration, and the President thus knows exactly where to find it. Like Forney's Philadelphia Press, it has ceased to be a mooth-faced conspirator, and has become an open and defiant enemy of the administration. so with the Richmond Enquirer. From a equivocal and suspicious support of the Presi lent's policy in the outset, it has gradually unmasked itself, until it stands as conspicuously opposed to his leading recommendations as any organ of the black republican camp. The "milk in the cocoanut" in the case of Forney may be charged to an unfortunate application for a place in the Cabinet; in the case of the Washington organ of the filibusters, to various disappointments in the matter of the government printing, bookbinding and advertising, and the difficulty with the Richmond Enquirer may be traced, not to Lecompton, nor to the tariff, nor to the Cuba question, but to some foreign mission, if we are oot mistaken.

These three democratic organs or the mana gers thereof, having failed to draw the high prizes which they expected, have only followed the old familiar way of soured and disappointed spoilsmen in their assaults upon the administration; but the Washington Union holds an equally and treacherous supporter of the President and his domestic and foreign policy. To whom may be more justly charged the defeat in Congress of the wise and scasonable recommendations of Mr. Buchanan in reference to Central America than to the Southern democratic leaders of the Senate? And were not Messrs, Mason, Toombs, and other Southern democrats of the Senate, equally guilty with Mr. Grow and his republican confederates of the House, in the defeat of the Post Office appropriations? And yet this Washington organ of the national democracy has permitted these and many other acts of treachery, disaffection and disorganization on the part of the Southern democratic leaders and cliques concerned, to pass without a word of special complaint. And wherefore ? Simply because Mr. Wendell prefers to play the flunkey for the votes of these men in the matter of the spoils and plunder of the public

printing. Mr. Buchanan is a good natured man; but we apprehend that if the Union clique of lobby jobbers expect to use him and the Southern democratic enemies of his administration in Congress at the same time, and for the same object—the public printing-the parties concerned in this game will signally fail. The faithful newspaper organ of the administration can no more be iden tified or affiliated with the disorganizing Southern fire-eaters, African slave traders and fillibusters than with Forney and his little rebellious squad of disappointed office seekers.

THE WAR QUESTION-FEELING OF GERMANY .-We publish this morning a batch of interesting correspondence and newspaper extracts reflecting the public feeling abroad on the great question which is now engrossing the attention of European politicians. The position of Austria, it will be seen, is looked upon in Germany as a desperate one, in view of her obstinacy in regard to the occupation of the Duchies. On this point German unity" manifests itself unmistakeably, however divided it may be on ulterior considerations. The conference about to be held in Paris will, it is expected, completely isolate that Power, whilst at the same time it will settle definitively the Principalities question. It is stated that when the Conference gets through the work of its Continental arrangements it will occupy itself with the relations of the United States with the Central and South American republics, in order to agree upon some common line of action in opposition to the Monroe doctrine. We shall believe it when we see it, although the proceedings of France in Nicaragua and Mexico go some way to justify such an assumption. However disposed Louis Napoleon may be to push his chemes in those quarters, he will be cautious how he shows his game in regard to us in so formal and positive a manner. He has enough on b's hands just now, without provoking our net ve hostility, and he will therefore content himself with stealthly weaving his plans for future intervention in Central American and Mexican affairs, without making the Conference vy to h s intentions.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST IN VIRGINIA.-The residents of the quiet, old-fashioned little country towns of Northwestern Virginia have been enjoying a rare treat recently, in the exhibitions made before them by the two candidates for the Governorship of the State, Mesers. Letcher and Goggia. The stump discussions that take place before the assembled beauty and chivalry of old Virginia are almost as entertainng to the dwellers in those sequestered regions as would be the visits of a travelling menagerie or circus company. The appointment days are general holidays, in which ordinary business vocations are laid sside, and men and women put on their best attire and set out for the county court house, at which political meetings of this kind are almost uniformly held. Since the exciting cauvass of four years since, in which Governor Wise stumped the State in his successful crusade against the Know Nothing party, Virginia has known nothing approaching the excite ment which now prevails in regard to the contest between Letcher and Goggin. The letters rom our special correspondent, which we print elsewhere, convey a capital picture of the fresh and varied scenes in which these gentlemen are principal actors, in their political pilgrim's progress through the picturesque regions of North western Virginia.

This contest for the Governorship of the Old Dominion does not owe its importance merely to the personal or State issues involved, but ower it chiefly to its acknowledged bearing on the

Presidential contest of 1860. The demoralized democracy is represented by Mr. Letcher, who is entirely too honest and upright a politician to have to bear upon his shoul ders the sins of that party; while his antagonist Mr. Goggin, is the representative of the oldfashioned conservative whig party, which has been remeditated in Virginia and Kentucky, and which, even in this State, is showing signs of a new birth. This party is gaining much strength, and it would not be at all surprising if Letcher with all his personal popularity, should find himself defeated by his rival. If that should be the issue of the contest now waging in Virginia, its effect upon the next Presidential election would be very great; and the aspirations of the speakers at the late whig meeting at Hope Chapel might be nearer realization than any one is now inclined to suppose.

### AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Our Difficulties with Nicaragua-Special In-Squadron Ordered to Nicaragua-Lord Na-pier's Opinion Respecting the Ouseley Treaty-The Case of Mr. Sickles, &c.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH. Washington, April 2, 1859.

The President has been engaged the entire day at the Department of State, with his Secretary and Assistant Secretary, preparing instructions to Minister Lamar, despatched to Nicaragua by a speci bearer in the steamer of the 5th. The course our government intends to pursue will be clearly laid down in Gen ral Iamar's instructions, provided the future official advices from Nicaragua confirm the statements already re-ceived, in which case prompt and decisive action will be taken.

It is understood that instructions will also be sent to

the commander of the Home Squadron to concentrate his entire force at points in Nicaragua to protect the interests of American residents there.

In connection with this matter, I may state that Lord

Napier discredits the reported action of Sir Gore Ouseley in Nicaragua. Nothing official has been received by his ordship in regard to the ratification of the English

interest is manifested in the case. Already quite a number of New Yorkers are here. Menday and Tuesday will probably be consumed in empannelling a jury. Great difficulty is apprehended in getting a jury. Neither the prosecution nor the defence disclose any of their move-ments. District Attorney Ould has been in frequent conultation with Messrs. Carlile and Bradley within the last few days.

The Grand Jury have had for the last week the cases superintendent of Printing, and Mr. Duvail, of Philadel phia, contractor under Mr. Seaman, and have made pre sentments against all of them. Their cases will probably go over until the next term of the Criminal Court.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1859. Washington, April 2, 1859.

The Grand Jury, after examining witnesses for a week or two, have made presentments in the cases of A. G. Scaman, late Superintendent of Public Printing, General Cullom, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, and P. D. Duval, of Philadelphia. The last named was a witness before the Select Committee to examine Mr. Seaman's accounts. Should the District Attorney prepare the bills of indictment, they will not be immediately acted upon by the Grand Jury, that body having been discharged for wo weeks. Gen. Cullom, on learning the action of the

Grand Jury, appeared and gave bail.

The distant press is already largely represented in anticipation of the Sickies trial. There are, in fact, morreporters here than can be comfortably accommodate rith seats, and more are on their way. The witnesses in the case were to-day subported for Monday. Lawyer Brady, of New York, was in the Court to day.

The number of proposals received for the Southern mai contracts are represented as fully up to the average, and as far as known the bids are not generally at a higher rate

Ex-Congressman Hatch, of New York, is, among a dozen others, named as a candidate for the Commissionership of Indian Affairs.

# Fugitive Stave Case at Harrisburg. HARRISHURG, Pa., April 2, 1859. United States Marshal Jenkins arrested a negro in Mar

ket place this morning, supposed to be a fugitive slave Intense excitement engued, but the officers succeeded in getting him off to Philadelphia.

# Grand Operatic Combination.

Mr. Ullman settled to-day the lease of the American Academy of Music, commencing in August next, for one year. Thus the union between the great houses of New Boston and Philadelphia, under his management, is completed.

### The Massachusetts Legislature and Telegraph Schemes.

BOSTON, April 2, 1859. In the House to-day the bill to amend the Atlanta Tale graph charter by reducing the par value of its stock, was defeated by a large vote. This company was chartered by the Massachusetts Legislature in 1854, estensibly to build a line of selegraph from New York to Hallfax; but the corporation never having legalty organized, the charter expired by limitation. At the present session certain tele graph speculators, in order to give the charter vitality

succeeded in getting it before the Legislature for amend ment, with the result as above stated.

The new line, originating with E. S. Tobey and others for a sub-marine telegraph from the coast of Massachu-setts to Yarmouth, passed a third reading in the House to-day. It will probably come up on Monday for engress ment. The bill is the same in effect as the one debated and killed in the Senate a few days since. Connecticut Congressional Nomination.

The republicans last evening nominated A. A. Pettengill

BEIDGEPORT, April 2, 1859.

# t the Standard, for representative to the State Legisla-The Ohio River.

PARKERSBURG, Va., April 2, 1859. The Ohlo river at this point, two hundred miles below Pittaburg, is fifteen feet deep. With a daily line of first lass steamers thence to Cincipnati, Louisville, St. Louis, New Orienns, and intermediate river lat will be transported at extremely low rates.

DOINGS AT ALBANY.

CITY AFFAIRS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Progress of the Amended City Charter and City Railroad Bills.

Election of Regents of the University-Trinity Church Troubles-The National Independence Monument-Heavy Railroad Freight Charges-Amoudments to the Constitution-Canal Matters.

MOVEMENTS OF THE POLITICIANS

ALBANY, March 29, 1859. The New City Charter—Combined Opposition to It—Witt It

Pas!—Election of Regents of the University—City Railroad Bills—Covernment View

road Bills-Governor's Vetoes, de., de. read Bills—Governor's Felors, dc., dc.

The synopsis of a bill purporting to amend the charter
of the oxty of New York, which appeared exclusively in
the Heraid on Monday, has been attentively perused and
scrutinized by the citizens of that locality, us appears by the numbers from the city to obtain a sight of nal. So anxious are they to examine its entire features that several gentlemen came up from New York this merning and made an examination of the copy now in the printers' hands. They denominate it a "party omnibus, in which all the measures of pretended reform and econo my are piled in hurley burley. Several leading and inflaential citizens, not of the democratic party, are here, who denounce the bill as the most preposterous bantling ever conceived and ushered into the light of dsy. These par-ties declare that if the leaters of the republican party in New York and Albany have and put that pretended amended charter bill upon the "slate," there will roll up such remonstrances against it passage as will assuredly not only demolish the "slate," but also consign to merited condemnation all its authors; abettors, advocates and supporters. The feeling exhibited here to day is of no political or partisan complexion, but s as resolutely expressed by the republicans as any

The simple farce of electing two Regents of the Univer sity was enacted by both houses to-day. The time was when some honor rested upon the learned and public spirited gentlemen who were bonored with that station Previous to these latter days the candidates were selected from the literati and intelligence of the State; but now no other qualification is necessary than a recognized ortho lox partisanship. Time was when such great minds as an C. Verplanck, John L. Graham, Gideon Hawley David Buel, and others of like intellectual endowment were selected on that account; but now, and for few previous years, the strict line of political pre-ference has been strictly drawn. In 1857 named the Reverend Isaac Parks made Regent, without any qualification whatever. He made Regent, without any qualification whatever. He was placed there by a political majority in the Legislature, simply because he desecrated his Methodist pulpit in screeching for poor bleeding Kansas, and exhibited, as far as his talents permitted, as much political zeal and halfucination as any of the Beechers or Kallochs of that event-tin mustang period. To-day politica again ruled the selection, and the notorious George B. Cheever, for similar reasons, was declared elepted. It is not to be wondered at that Major Scholefield of the House desires to abolish the institution.

reasons, was declared elected. It is not to be wondered at that Major Scholefield of the House desires to abolish the institution.

There were three reports submitted to the Senate this moreing in the Wetmore case—one from each member of the Select Committee. Mr. Lasin (republican), chairman, made a strong constitutional argument, concluding to armit Wetmore to the seat upon his taking the oath of office. Mr. Scott (democrat) ably resisted his admission, on the ground that there existed no vacancy at the time the people cast their votes for Senator; but if there was such vacancy, there was nother any power in the constitution, nor any law on the statute books, authorizing an election in case of such vacancy. If the argument of Judge Scott be correct, then Mr. Prosser, of Buffalo, falls uneer the imputation also of voting speaking and holding his seat illegally. Mr. Lamont (rep.), submitted his views, also, treading very cautiously upon the toes of Mr. Lasin, though in conclusion he intimated that Mr. Wetmore was not entitled to a seat, under all the facts and circumstances presented to the committee. The three several reports were directed to be printed, after which the vote will be taken. My prediction is that Mr. Wetmore will not be admitted.

Several efforts were made to day in the House to make the New York city railroad bills the special order for some particular time to arrive. But the request was refused. There are some three hundred and fitty bills ahead of them; still the looby are precising the members so as to override all other business. During the years past, when the project was rife for railroading Broadway, it was thought the city had empited its electioneering committees in the capital therefor. But that rush was nothing in comparison with the present crowd about the Capital. There here, penally a dozen projects for railroads, represented each by jobbers and contractors, it is impossible for any one, two or three to succeed without carrying hrough bearly the entire number. There is searcely a m

parallel Broadway, name now changed to "Seventh Avenue," in order to divert the attention of properly holders and tenants along its line. A great combination has been formed, and it will be strange if this Legislature does not make a gridfron of the city.

Governor Morigan sent in two vetoes to the Assembly this morning; one against the bill annexing a small part of the town of Italy, in the county of Yates, to the town of Naples, in the county of Cutario. The other veto is upon a bill changing the name of a church in Gowanus. He says the time of the Legislature is too valuable to be expended upon such frivolous matters. This makes some half the time of the Legislature is too valuable to be expended upon such frivoious matters. This makes some half cozen vetoes upon bills which nobody cares anything about. Public expectation is on typice awaiting his scilon upon several other bills which really do embrace matters for sage consultation and careful consideration. The friends of the railroads feel no apprehension that the canal interest in the Legislature is sufficient to pass the Toll bill. Still there will be a determined fight upon it when it is reached in the House.

The hill appropriate impressions of election and convergence.

when it is reached in the House.

The hill appointing inspectors of election and canvassers of votes in the city of New York passed the House this

Old Trinity Afflicted-Another Victory Over Boorman The National Monument to the Signers of the Declara-tion—Shall New York Repudiate It?—Exorbitant Rail road Freight Charges-Amending the Constitution-Canal Fraud, Squandering, de.

Old Trinity is again afflicted with troublesome affairs. Having completely silenced, by her overpowering influence, all interference with her property, real and person al, the Vestry are now in water and steam up to their armpits with regard to taking off a slice from the north side Trinity burying ground, in order for the widening of Albany street. James Boorman and forty-six others sen memorial to the Legislature, praying for a law to widen that street-a law which would supersode all ac tion of the New York Common Council, which honorable body, it seems, has been most mysteriously influenced by old Mother Trinity. This morning a majority of the Com mittee on Cities and Villages, having the matter in charge, reported in favor of the bill. In it is also contained propo sitions for widening Trinity place, Morris street and

mittee on Cities and Villages, having the matter in charge, reported in favor of the bill. In it is also contained propositions for widening Trinity place, Morris street and Rector street, and providing that whenever ten or more property owners on the fine of the street shall apply to the Comptroller of the city for widening either street, it shall be his duty to take the immediate necessary measures to accomplish it. The bill contains several sections making provision for cutting through a part of the Trinity burnal ground, removal of the remains, payment of damages, &c., and further provides that if Trinity does not consent, then the Comptroller shall proceed, notwithstanding, and exciting to the provisions of the bill. It is proper to state that Mr. Reilly, the only member from the city on the Committee of Cities and Villages, opposed the introduction of the bill. There is to be a tremendous light upon this bill. On the one side is arrayed Mr. Boorman and his millibrare friends, and on the other, Trinity, with all her acknowledged and hitherto irrestable power. Which will succeed? There will be fine picking for the lobby, as each party is able and willing to pay most liberally. Trinity has her lawyers in attendance.

A few years since a proposition was suggested among some of the States to raise a certain sum of money, at some future period, for the purpose of creeting a national monument near the spot, in the city of Philadelphia, where the immortal Declaration of 1776 was issued, commemorating the independence of the United States of America. The Legislature of New York in 1852 patriotically responded, and passed a law appropriating the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be applied when seven other States have those offered to contribute to the creetion of the monument. A rew days since his Excellency, Governor Morgan of this State, volunteered a message to the Legislature, urging the repend of that law. The Committee of Ways and Means of the House, at the head of which atands the Hon. Frederick A. Conkling

The oft repeated, but as yet unsuccessful, attempt to

pass a law compelling the Canal Commissioners to close the canal locks on Sundays, is now more favorably looked upon than ever. Heretotore the forwarders in the lobby have exercised sufficient influence to prevent the passage of such a law. The vote in the Senate yesterday, intimating, by a vote of 15 to 3, that such a law should be adopted, was quite significant, and from the looks of the question, it is reasonable to consider that the State will be compelled into an "observance of the Sabbath," as well as its citizens. Why not?

Bushels of potitions have been presented from persons on the time of the main railroads, praying the Legislature to exact some law by which way froi, bit may be protected from extravagant charges. It is contended that it costs more to procure the transportation of a ton of goods or produce a single hundred miles on the railroads than it does to convey the same amount from one extreme point to abother—that is, a merchant of Utica or Rochester pays nearly as much for transportation as those do residing at Detrot, Toledo or Chicago. The petitioners want a protate freight bill extablished by the Legislature. Yesterday Mr. Godard (rep.), of the House, Chairman on Railreads, made a report against the bill. Mr. Speaker Littlejonn opposed the action of the committee. He said the present local rates of railroad freights were double those of other States, and had grown into a serious evil, and unless remedied would create a popular issue that would sweep the State ike a tornado. Well, well, this looks omathing like a threat of merging the republican party mot an anti-railroad party. Mr. Littlejohn is Speaker for the House, who never utters a sentiment without a meaning.

of the House, who never utters a sentiment without a meaning.

A proposition brought ferward several days since for amending the constitution, or again ripping its bowels topen to extract something like four militions more, was taken up in the Senate last evening. An animated discussion ensued. It turned upon the question of substituting Senator Diven's bill, which submits the propriety of alon of \$2,560,000 directly to the people. This was supported by Mr. Diven and Mr. Noxon, the two strongest republican Senators, as well as by the democratic side. Mr. Truman, always sagacious, said if the project of Senator Diven was adopted, "you had better dig the grave of the republican party—that will be the end of that party." Well, if Mr. Truman is correct in his anticlations that the existence of his party depends upon again opening the constitution to extract more millious for canal squandering, he must blink that his party hangs upon a very stender thread. Mr. Diven's bill was preferred to Mr. Proser's amendment of the constitution.

Movements for a General Stampede of Barnburners from the Republican Ranks—Reorganization of a "New Demo-cracy" Mooted—Dean Richmond, Seymour and the Tum-many Deuglas Clique at Work—Sketch of a New Manifest Destiny Squatter Sovereignty and Free Soil Platform— Transportation of the Slave Interest and Removal of Mason and Dizon's Line Further South—Cuba, Canada, Central America and the Demoralization of the Republican Party—Postmaster Fooler and Mr. Holt's Retrenchments-Position of the Free Soil Democrats on Seward's

Nomination.

There is a good deal of curious rumor affoat here which. aken in connection with current facts and with political movements elsewhere, appear to be regarded as not a little significant of some important changes in the political combinations of the day. Dean Richmond and the Sey-mour clique here have had long and earnest "buzzings" with various of the old "barnburner" faction of po-ticians now in the ranks of the republicans. Dick Connoll and others of Douglas' active measures in Tammany Hall, have been here on special errands since the recent arrival at the Everett House of the "squatter sovereign." There is an undisquised effort made by the ruling clique of the "softs" in the democracy to win back from the republicans their associates who went over to Sewardism in the Fremont movement.

A platform has been talked of for the organization of a "new democracy," which should change the bias of

Inter associates who wont over to Sewardism in the Fremot movement.

A platform has been talked of for the organization of a "new democracy," which should change the bias of the party from its Southern leaning, under the rule of the "hards," to a propounced and comprehensive Northern complexion, and which should call back to the fold all the barroburner leaders. This movement has had a particularly active stimulus since the shock of Senator Brown's Cuba speech at Tammany Hall. The idea now is that the principles of the democracy can and should be harmonized, and that its very existence depends upon an immediate revision and retraction of various points bearing upon public opinion in the Northern and Western States.

With this view a variety of mines and approaches have been set on foot of late by the ruling Tammany Hall soft-bell clique in your city, and by their comparitors of the Dean Richmond and Horatio Seymour junta in this capital, with the view of preparations and understandings to this end. The harmonized platform for this project new democracy, it is assumed, could combine the two ruling ideas of free sell and the comprehensive expansion of our national bounds. Thus, the acquisition of Cuba and the expansion of slave labor on our southern borders, whether in Mexico or Central America, world naturally bead off the slave trade agitation, and of the whole northern tier of the slave Estate, and give also, for the first time, a practical, ovoicus basis for the decirine of "popular sovereignty" whereon to develope itself into a vigorous, full fleiged free soil agitation in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Miscouri, and all the Territories of the Union outside of the ection States. The idea would not be that of the whig abolitionists, to emancipate the nigger and destrey the vact and vital reacuted of his labor; the aim is to realize a market by new acquisitions, to be achieved in the Gulf of Mexico, and stimulate the regulation for slave property, by profitable inducements, to call a charmony Hall and elsewhere

The popular govereignty doctrine shall be understood in a free soil sense, and shall take its most prominent shape in a preliminary agitation for the further removal South of "Muson and Dixon's line."

The acquisition of Cuba shall imply the abrogation of the African staye trade, and the settlement of that island.

the African stave trade, and the settlement of that island or any similar acquisitions in the tropics by migrations of our Southern planters with their stave property.

The active local agilation of a general negro expulsion from the path of free white industry in all but the cotton or staff States that be set on foot.

As a compensation for the proposed tropical expansion of our bounds, the movements already started, compulsing the separation of the Canadas from Great Britain, shall be aided and stimulated with a view to further appearation.

only, shall be niced and simulated with a view to further antexation.

By means of such a programme as this, it is assumed that a democratic organization of bressistible popular force and vitality could be reconstructed at once from the different shattered and disorganized sections of the great party of the people. It would evade alike the reckless schemes of the slave trace are eaters and the fanatical, contracted views of the abolition whigs. It is urged as the embodiment of our manifest dectury, plainly based upon the growth and natural development of our population and national interests. It would effer, it is supposed, a solution for the slavery question short of the crits and impracticable bearings involved in the idea of emancipation. There has, therefore, been a good deal mooted on this subject already, and many more letters have passed to and fro, whether from the "demoralized republicans" of New Hampshire, whom John P. Hele spoke of in the Sciente, or these of other sections. In this State a grand stampede of the free soil democrats is carnetly anticipated by Richmond, Seymour, Cagger, Church, Jewett, &c., and all their operations are now directed with that view. From Tammany Hall manifestations are sent up here of a vast disgust having been excited by Senator Brown's expositions on Cuba. The Fost Office, too, over which Mr. Fowler precision, has come to be rendered particularly uncomfortable all of a sudden for the chairman of Tammany. He is in the midst of a retrenchment to the extent of thirty-three and one-third per cent of his expenditure and clerical help.

I am positive that the inevitation normalization of Seward by the republicans is far from being assured as yet. The precision. He thinks also that the management of "Long John Wentworth" and the republican party insist that the puestion is entirely open. Diven, for instance, is of that opinion. He thinks also that the management of "Long John Wentworth" and the republicans of linois only kept Boughas out of the party, and that similar tactics

which at present give his great strength to the Seward edifice.

John Van Buren will have his rivals for the domocratic nomunation as United States Senator narrowed down to Horatio Seymour. As the leader of the proposed movement for a "new democracy," his chances against Seward would not appear so hopeless, and at the worst it is supposed he would be glad to compromise upon the nomination for Governor. In city politics the battle against Moyart Hall and the proposed rival delegation to Charleston under those auspices, it is apprehended, will be materially affected by the consequences of the Sickles tragedy.

gedy.

A few days since the House sent this resolution of A few days since the House sent this regolution of inquiry to the Attorney General:—

Whereas, by virtue of an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to establish bulkheads and pier lines for the port of New York," paused April 17, 1857, the Corporation of the city of New York is busily engaged in filing in and extending the Battery and many bulkheads and piers out to the water line thus established by its, adding many acres of ground to the island of New York, at an expense to the taxpayers of said city of millions of dollars; and whereas, nuch doubt exists upon the duestion of whether said property, when made and completed, will belong to said city, or to the State of New York, therefore
Resolved, That the Attorney General be and is hereby requested to furnish to this House, at his earliest convenience, his opinion upon the question of said made

To which the Attorney General thus replied on the 28th

To which the Attorney General thus replied on the 28th inst.—
The act of the Legislature referred to in the resolution declares and establishes a builchead line or times of solid filling, and the pier line adjacent to the shores of the port of New York, and declares that it shall be unlawfut to fill in beyond such line, except as therein specified. The purposes of the act were to preserve the harbor of New York from encronchments and to protect its necessary oavigation. It does not profess to convay to the city of New York, or to any person, any title to lands that have batterio been vested in the State; nor does it assume to take possension, by virtue of the right of eminent domain, of any lands belonging to the city or private individuals. No intermation, therefore, in reference to the title of any lands that had been made prior to its passage, or that may have been made since that time, can be derived from that act. To ascertain the ownership of any land upon the island of New York, it will be necessary to ascertain where the title was vested when the said naw was passed. I do not understand that my opinion is desired merely in reference to the culter and the said readed in consequence of the extension of the Battery; but the resolution seems to be general in its terms, and to call for my opinion in reference to the title of any and all lands upon the island of New York made by filling in up to the builchead and pier inse established by the act of 1867. To answer the resolution as thus understood requires a knowledge of facts that are not in the possession of the Attorney General. He has neither records, title deeds, maps, surveys, grants from the State or from the United States, nor any other information indispensably necessary to the formation of an intelligent opinion. He takes occasion, however, to

add, that in 1867 a resclution was adopted by the As in behalf of the State to recover the prope 17 now is a Castle Garden, in the cuty of New York (See As biy Joursal, page 1,514) That action was breasts the City of New York and the Commissione migration, and is still pending. If the Assembly do become familiar with the history of the title thattery and Castle Garden, it will find a very clab and interesting statement of the law and the factors. Stattery and Castle Garden, it will find a very clab-and interesting statement of the law and the facts-ing to the subtre subject. Withe case of Phoness in commensurers of Emigration, in Abbott's Practic ports, page 466; and the same case on appear, as re-ed in 12 Howard's Practice Reports, page 1. LYMAN TREMAIN, Attorney Genes.

# NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, April 2, 18 The following Assembly bills were reported for

To charter the Woman's Library of New York. To provide for ascertaining and collecting the dan saused by the destruction of the Marino Hospital

For the removal of Quarantine.

The Grinding Committee reported several local bill Mr. O. B. WERKER (dem.) called from the table the

ion to reconsider the vote to print the Metropolitan P

nvestigation report and testimony.

Mr. Noxox (rep.) opposed the motion, but it was ied, and the resolution to print again adopted.

Mr. Noxon moved to print the memorial and affid presented by the Police Commissioners.

Mr. MATHER (dem.) moved to strike out the affidate ohn S. Folks as disrespectful. Carried.

Mr. MATBER moved to strike out portions of the m

Mr. MATHER moved to strike out portions of the merial of the Commissioners as disrespectful.

After debate Mr. Synkola Raid that he was willing memorial should be printed. It reflected disgrace on its authors. He dared the republican patry to endora memorial, which had been condemned by their own p and much more, he dared them to endorse the active some of the Commissioners whose names were signed Mr. MATHER withdrew the motion to strike out, and memorial was ordered to be printed.

The bill to close the canal locks on Sunday coming for a third reading, Mr. MATHER raised the point of or that as the bill had never been in the Committee of Whole it could not be read.

The point of order was sustained.

whole it could not be read.

The point of order was sustained.

The bill was then recommitted, and this destroys all bability of its passage.

The bill to provide for vacancies which may occur the office of Justices of the Superior Court, New Y was sent to a third reading; also the bill in relation to Bank Department.

Hank Department.

Mr. Noxon, from the Grinding Committee, reported bill regulating the rates pf wharfage in New York Brooklyn as proper to be reported complete.

Mr. SPINGLA opposed the introduction of the reg The bill was not such a one as the Grinding Commishould report. He moved to lay the bill on the ta Carried.

On motion of Mr. SPINGLA, the bill for the remove Quarantine was recommitted.

The close of our report of Friday's proceedings left Opdyke on the floor, speaking to a motion to strike o the report of the Grinding Committee the bills for York city railroads. He proposed to read a letter w member by an ex-Senator, urging the passage of the

without debate.

Mr. Miller (rep.) rose to a point of order, and objet to the reading of the letter.

The Synaker ruled the point of order well taken.

Mr. Opdyke concluded by urging the rejection of

Mr. Critical bills.

The letter which Mr. Opdyke alluded to was addrest of Mr. Abbott by Mr. William Beach. It advocates passage of the bills through the Grinding Committee, a out debate, on the ground that discussion can be har fore the Special Committee to which the bill must be fore the Special Committee to which the bill must be fore the Green and the proposed complete. It also states that

fore the Special Committee to which the bill must be ferred to be reported complete. It also states that every name erased from the application for their retwenty others could have been obtained had the frief the bill had time to produce them.

Mr. Goven (dem.) said that the gentleman from York had demounced the lobby severely, and talked a gentlemen on the floor as being under the influence of by men and outsiders, while at the same time he had that he opposed these bills because a friend of his de to procure the franchise himseif, and was willing thin fa million of dollars for it.

Mr. Oppose—The gentleman misunderstands men on tharge gentlemen on the floor with being under thilmence of the lobby.

Mr. Goven—Them the gentleman's language misre sented his meaning. He would not charge his colles (Mr. Opplyke) with having a personal interest in that of haif a million of dollars, but he (Mr. Gover) would he was just as willing to give the franchise to worth.

(Mr. Opdyke) was colored, but he (Mr. Gover) was of half a million of dollars, he was just as willing to give the franchise to worthy who could not afford to pay half a million of dollars, those who could afford to pay that sum. He bolieves the latter, while willing to give half a million of de for the franchise now, in order to secure it, would a quently make up more than that sum out of the people Mr. Lawerson spoke against the bitts, and against g away a franchise for which a large sum was offered, was uncompromisingly opposed to the conversion of was uncompromisingly opposed to the conversion of Mr. Lawrence away a franchise for which a largument was uncompromisingly opposed to the conversion of may be public necessity to the exclusive promotion of dividual or private advantage. The exercise of the poor of the State to take private property for professedly lic purposes should never be resorted to, unless the pawil be greatly benefitted, nor unless full and adopt compensation is given to the individuals whose property of the property

compensation is given to the individuals whose propie taken.

Mr. SCHOLENDER (rep.) spoke at length in favor of bills, urging the great necessity of railroads for the of the millions travelling in the city of New York. only persons that opposed them were a few propholders and omnibus proprietors, who desired to force people to ride in their out of date vehicles. He rep to the remarks of Mr. Opdykerespecting lobby influence.

by referring him to the hosts of outsiders in the inters of the omnibus proprietors, stage route owners and pretty holders, who were besigning members not to pathese bills. He inquired whether Mr. Opdyke had make retions of corrupt influences being used by promine republicans. Did he do so from his personal knowled of their truth, or only from rumor?

Mr. Opdyke—I stated rumor gald, but did not char the corrupt use of influence by promineent republicans. Mr. Schotzetelle crimicly had understood him so, as was gind to hear this explicit denial. He proceeded describe humorously the exertions of the lobby again these bills.

Mr. Turining spoke in favor of the bills, and against the motion to strike them out of the report, urging their motion to strike them out of the report, urging their median to

these bits

Mr. TUTHEL spoke in favor of the bills, and against the motion to strike them out of the report, urging their necessity. They were demanded for the public convayance and it was almost impossible to get along much long without them. He regarded the talk about lobby influences as side. That tufteence had been used in scores a bills for which all the mendeers had voted. It was used to both sides, for and against vills. He would not reject a bill that was wise in its provisions and demanded to public necessity simply because some person interested it was lobbying, as it is called, in its favor. He would not dash out the brains of a child because it had the smallpox. He believed there were lobby influences for and against these bills, but believed also mat the railroad were demanded on the routes named in the bills, an should vote for their retention in the report, and for the final passage.

Mr. N. A. Childs (dem.) spoke against the bills.

Mr. C. S. Sirkers said he had been opposed to the bill because he deemed it unjust to deprive the omnibus pre prictors of their privileges, which would ruin them. He new learned that the corporators in the bills had offer a liberal and honorable compensation to the proprieto of the stage routes, and if this was done he should fav the bills.

Mr. Sarri asked and obtained leave to present patition numerously signed from the First ward, in favor of the railroads. He stated that his constituents had instructed him to vote for these bills.

Mr. Law (Am.) said the members from the country said.

Nork. The streets of New York have been paid for, the public has the right to use them for public conveys as they see fit. The omnibus is an institution of the p and has no prescriptive right to use the atreets for car ing passengers. It the omnibus propristors are injuryer regret it; but we must legislate for the public, not individuals. If the New York Common Connoit will charter railroads for the public convenience, the Legisture should. We hear much of lobby corruption of fraud, but we had heard too much of that already. In a favorite way of defeating laws here. The public withink there is no purity here. They will think the me hers of the Legislature are as corrupt as the festering plution of cities. The men who come from New York, and against the bills, have a right to come, and we use or the call such men corrupt, and hold them up scort.

and against the olds, may a right to come, and we had no right to call such men corrupt, and hold them up score.

Mr. Mri.prespoke in favor of the bills. Although frea remote part of the State, he had felt as all wine go. New York must feel—the necessity of railreads in the city. He declared the opposition to the bills came free the omnibus gentlemen, who were opposed to all progres. Mr. Amor (rep.) said a letter had been introduced in the House and commented on by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Optyke) addressed to him by an intime personal friend and constituent of his, Mr. Beach. He denounced the manner in which the letter, had been obtained, and denied the right of the member to use it, but the same time, in justice to the writer, would say that a construction attempted to be put on the letter was not justiced by the facts. There was not one word in it wind ought not to have been written. It was not one ball, no one-twentieth part so strong in its language in favor daction on the bills as had been the applications and exhortations addressed to him by person in the facts. There was not one word in it who can be the bills, and even by Mr. Optyke himself, to induce him not to report the bills.

Mr. Rumanrom (em. ) said it was no use saying anything against the bills, for they would be passed by both houses and signed by the Governor.

Mr. Ortwer declaimed against insinuation as to the integrity of Mr. Abbos in his allusions to the letter, and declared that in using them he had deemed himself enlired Justified.

Mr. Tourseon deal intended to say nothing on this questions.

integrity of Mr. Abbot in his allusions to the setter, and declared that in using them he had deemed himself entirely justified.

Mr. Tominson had intended to say nothing on this question; but if the assertion of his colleague (Mr. Rother ford) was correct, that the bills would be passed an signed by the Governor, and that it was no ne opposin them, it was time for the House to take action. He do nounced these who would yield up the city of New Yor and the rights of property holders to the mercy of the railroad corporations because they offered compensation to the omnibus proprietors or to any others. He argue against the right to run a railroad in the front any man's property without his consent. The streets of New York are held in trust the people by the city. There was no more right in the Legislature to give away these franchises than to staway the ferries from which the city derives a gashare of its income. He argue at length on the mer of the question, and alluded to Mr. Spencer's remain an article on the reads in the Evening Journal.

Scorned the legislator who would gu course by the